

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Trans-Carpathian Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 6 February 1953

SUBJECT Railroad Station, MVD, and
Airfield at Cop.

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. 25X1A

NO. OF ENCLS. 3
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE 25X1A
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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. Čop (48 - 25N, 22 - 11E) is the largest railroad station in the whole Carpatho-Ukraine. It was always a sizeable station, but it was enlarged by the Soviets and made the main station of the Carpatho-Ukraine. Here rail lines cross in the direction of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. In all directions the lines have a double track, standard and broad guage; a third is being laid. The Soviet railcars, however, generally come only to Čop. In Čop there are 68 lines to the shunting station. The Soviet transports which go to Zahony are troop transports and are shifted there.
2. In the vicinity of the station is the Soviet telephone exchange, which communicates only military calls. Besides Čop, villages as far as Batovo (48-22N, 22-24E) and Syurte, 18 km in the direction of Uzhgorod, as well as border villages in Slovakia and Hungary belong to the communications exchange.
3. To the right of the railroad station lies a large railroad barracks (Sketch 1, figure 10) and to the left of the station two railroad buildings (Sketch 1, figures 7 and 8). These buildings have been standing since the first World War, but during the last war were heavily damaged and after the war were extensively repaired by the Soviets. Here the railway men live together, Hungarians as well as Soviet civilian railroad workers. The Hungarian railroad workers still wear old Hungarian railroad uniforms.
4. Opposite the railroad station, to the right, is a locomotive shed, where there is always a ready reservoir of 70-80 locomotives (Sketch 1, figure 20). Behind the locomotive shed is a water tower about 80m high, which supplies the whole village with water.

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5. Directly opposite the railroad station lies a large refinery, the production and working complement of which are unknown to source. Under the Hungarian regime, this oil refinery employed about 120 workers.
6. To the right of the oil refinery stand six brick buildings where the railroad administration was formerly housed; the Soviet border control soldiers who control the trains are quartered here (Sketch 1, figure 18). The soldiers wear green shoulder straps and are armed with submachine guns.
7. To the left of the refinery is a large brickyard (Sketch 1, figure 16), which was much enlarged and nationalized by the Soviets. The present director, named Bolaz Ferencz, also is in command of the militia of Cop. He is 24 years old and a native Hungarian from Cop. In 1936 he was forced to flee with his parents to the Soviet Union.
8. On Gönyö Street in the building of the former higher grade school is the MVD headquarters (Sketch 1, fig. 23). The MVD commander is Soviet Colonel Bereshchinskiy, tall, heavy, about 50 years old, and has a very red nose. He lives with his family in the former police station, beside the MVD headquarters (Sketch 1, fig. 22). This building is two stories high. The other MVD officers live in the nearby buildings (Sketch 1, fig. 21).
9. The military railroad commander is the Soviet Major Yazdovskiy; his telephone number is A 226 B, and he lives in a reconstructed watering-place near the railroad station (Sketch 1, fig. 9).
10. Cop is very heavily guarded by the Soviets. At the Hungarian and the Slovakian borders at every 50 m stand Soviet sentries with dogs. The dogs are for the most part like German sheep dogs.
11. In the spring of 1948 concrete emplacements were built by the Soviets at the Hungarian border, along the Tisza River. These concrete emplacements each have three openings for heavy machine guns in the direction of Hungary and are 3.5 - 4 m square. Such emplacements stand every 150 m in the Tisza orchard (Sketch 1, fig. 28).
12. There were such emplacements also in the village of Salamon, 3 km from Cop (Sketch 2). Salamon is a country village which lies on the border between Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Carpatho-Ukraine. The civilians have all been removed from the village of Salamon as well as from the village of Cifratanya. Soviet soldiers guarding the border are quartered in Salamon. All the soldiers who are quartered in Cop and the surrounding area wear green shoulder straps. In Cifratanya the watchdogs are drilled.
13. Behind the village of Cop, in the direction of Uzhgorod, an airfield was built after 1948 on a former meadow. Special Soviet workers were sent there as well as German technicians, and Hungarians from Cop, Tegla, Syurte, and Homok. The German technicians had already built several airfields in the Soviet Union and Poland. They came from Stryy, where they had also built an airfield.

Attachments:

1. Sketch of Cop City Area
2. Sketch of Cop and Surrounding Area
3. Sketch of Reloading Station at Cop

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